

## MEETINGS TO BOOM TRADE IN AMERICAS

The next few months will witness a great increase in trade between the United States and the twenty-one Latin-American Republics. A new epoch in the trade relations of the Americas has resulted from the second Pan-American commercial conference, which was brought to an end last night by a brilliant reception for the delegates in the Hall of the Americas and the Aztec gardens of the Pan-American Union Building.

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, in his summary yesterday afternoon of the work accomplished by the conference, declared that the new epoch created in Pan-American trade relations will soon bear fruit.

"The one great outstanding feature of this conference," said Mr. Barrett, "has been the expression of the Pan-American or all-American idea of viewpoint, in which the interests of Latin-America, just as much as those of the United States, have been frankly considered and discussed by the most eminent trade authorities of North and South America."

**Applause Greets Remarks.**  
The applause which greeted this declaration was considered as reflecting the sentiments of more than 700 delegates of the conference. "If the work and results of the conference be summarized in the form of conclusions," said Mr. Barrett, "the following should be included:—

"Immediate establishment of abundant freight, mail and passenger steamship facilities between the principal ports of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts of the United States on the one hand and the corresponding ports of Latin-America on the other."

"The making of every effort by both governments and individuals to develop through reciprocity and mutual co-operation in trading methods."

"The meeting of the unavoidable and pressing financial needs of the Latin-American Governments and legitimate private undertakings, through financial aid and banking."

"The United States providing the necessary money loans and credits."

**Protection of Patents.**

"A well-defined program for the protection of patents, trade-marks and copyrights of each country in all the other twenty. The making of the parcel post beneficial alike to the export business interests of the United States and the rank and file of Latin-American peoples through removal of unnecessary restrictions."

On behalf of the State Department, Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, spoke of the appreciation by the department of the success of the conference.

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## It Happens in the Best-Regulated Country Clubs

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## By BRIGGS

## MRS. KISER FREED OF KILLING HUSBAND

WESTMINSTER, Md., June 7.—It took two hours for a jury to reach the conclusion late yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Alice R. Kiser, the sixty-four-year-old country woman, was not guilty of the murder of her husband, J. Frank Kiser, by reason of her deranged condition at that time, and that she is now sane.

The general opinion in the courtroom among lawyers and followers of the case was that the verdict would be reached within fifteen minutes. State's Attorney William L. Seabrook made his vigorous effort to have the jury bring in anything but a verdict of manslaughter, and in his argument he conceded that the defense had proved that the woman's state of mind was not normal. He contended, however, that the burden of proving insanity rested heavily upon the defense, and warned the jury not to be misled entirely by the testimony of the defense's expert alienists, Dr. Adolf Meyer, Dr. John Oliver and other well-known mental specialists.

They had testified that the woman was suffering from "cerebro arterio chlorotic deterioration," which, in the layman's language, means that she was virtually unbalanced, due to hardening of the arteries and other organic trouble, all of which was brought to a crisis by her husband's alleged attentions to Mrs. Ida Reeves, the "woman in the case." Therefore, when the jurors remained out two hours, speculation ran rife as to what was holding them, for there was no denying the fact that the defense, represented by Attorney Edward O. Went, and F. Neal Parke, had made out a strong case.

**Mrs. Kiser Awaits Verdict.**  
Mrs. Kiser remained in the courtroom by the side of her soldier son, Este Kiser, all during the long wait. She ate no lunch. Then, when the jury finally returned, she showed no visible emotion. In fact, she didn't even look up at the members when they took their place in the box. When ordered to stand up she did so with hesitation, raising her hand as the custom requires, but dropping it languidly when Chief Judge Thomas, who, with Judge Moss, sat through the case, asked the jury if it had reached a verdict.

The jury announced its verdict.

that the little old woman, so plainly dressed and whose pinched and somber face might have placed her in the front row of some country church instead of the prisoner's dock, was "not guilty of murder" and was "sane at the present time." If the words stung her to the realization that she had escaped from what might have been a serious penalty; if she fully realized that she was free, that the jury had decided that she didn't know "right from wrong" in her mental condition at the time of the killing, she failed to show it. She merely sat down, just as if the preacher in the country church had finished the last note of the hymn and was preparing for the sermon. After a few minutes she put her handkerchief to her eyes.

**Son Assists Her From Room.**  
There was an unusual touch of pathos to the last scene of the short but sensational case. The soldier-son showed his relief visibly. But there were no friends in the courtroom who were to congratulate the little old woman. The soldier-son, who had stuck by her side from the beginning of the trial to the end, gently helped her to her feet. They went out of the courtroom with Sheriff Mellett. The soldier donned his overcoat as when door. Everybody in the courtroom seemed pleased with the verdict, but there was no demonstration.

In the rounds of the old courtroom the sheriff shook hands with the soldier and the acquitted mother. They thanked him for his kindness, and then the pair strolled out the back door, the soldier holding his mother's arm firmly. They got into a buggy, and soon a cloud of Carroll county seat was following them toward their little home in Harney, some few miles away, where the shooting occurred.

Mrs. Reeves, the other woman in the case, was not in court yesterday. She was there all day Thursday, and though she was not a witness, displayed an unusual interest in the proceedings. According to the witness for the defense it was this woman who had aroused Mrs. Kiser's jealousy to such a pitch that her deranged mental and physical condition rendered her unable to distinguish right from wrong. Mrs. Reeves is four years younger than Mrs. Kiser, much more robust and far more youthful in appearance.

**NAVY GARAGE BURNS.**  
PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 7.—Fire yesterday destroyed the big navy garage, burning six automobile trucks. Nearby residences of navy officials were threatened. Several hundred sailors from ships were rushed to the scene. Yard and city apparatus answered the alarms and three or four streams were available to fight the spread of the fire.

## DEATH SHIP SKIPPER BLAMES ROUGH SEA

NEW YORK, June 7.—Capt. Adolph C. Pedersen, skipper of the barkentine Puako, who is charged with the murder of one of his crew on a voyage from Victoria, B. C., to Cape Town, took the stand in his own behalf in Federal court late yesterday. He followed his eighteen-year-old son, who was second mate on the ghastly voyage, on which two seamen ended their lives by leaping into the sea. Young Pedersen was indicted jointly with his father.

The skipper told in detail of statements signed by members of the crew that they intended to mutiny, kill the officers, and take over the ship. He said they swore to the statement by kissing the Bible.

Captain Pedersen declared weather conditions made it impossible to rescue Axel Hansen, the sailor with whose murder he and his son are charged, after he leaped overboard.

## 14 DISTRICT YANKS HOME FROM FRANCE

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 7.—Three officers and eleven enlisted soldiers have reached this country from overseas aboard various transports within the last few days.

They are: Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, 1244 Columbia road northwest; Lieut. De Witt C. Smith, 1812, Monroe street northwest; and Lieut. O. M. Harrah, 3349 Eighteenth street northwest. Cook William E. Collins, 1443 Maryland avenue northeast; Wagoner Louis H. Nelson, 707 Quincy street northwest; Private Horen Kurkjaia, 1035 Twentieth street northwest; Sergeant Edward G. Cabel, the Marine; Sergeant James B. Donahay, 433 G street northwest; Private Philip B. Fowle, 1632 S street northwest; Private Frederick C. Forster, 1017 M street northwest; Sergeant John D. Graham, 3017 Kalorama road northwest; Private Charles Alexander, 1185 Nineteenth street northwest; Private James O'Leary, 23 R street northwest.

## DIXIE MEMORIAL DAY TO BE SIMPLE

Simplicity will characterize the exercises tomorrow in Arlington Cemetery commemorative of the Confederate Memorial Day, arranged by the Confederate Veterans' Association, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy and the Southern Relief Society.

The program includes the sounding of the assembly by a bugler from the Marine Band and the singing of America by the assemblage, after which will follow the invocation, given by the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim. The oration will be given by Representative Charles M. Stedman of North Carolina, a veteran fighter of the Confederacy. The Rev. J. A. Norton will give the benediction at the close of the exercises.

The "Southern Cross," presented by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, will be unveiled, and the graves of the Confederate dead will be covered with flowers. The Tomb of the Unknown Dead and that of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler will also be decorated.

Music will be furnished by the Marine Band, and the National Quartet will sing.

Cardinal Gibbons will preside at the commencement exercises of the class of 1919 at St. Cecilia's academy, 901 East Capitol street, next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The address to the graduates will be made by Bishop Shahan, rector of the Catholic University. Miss Dorothy Louise Harvey will be the valedictorian, and Miss Marie Helen Murdock will welcome the Cardinal. Essays in prose and verse will be read by the other graduates.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday by Rev. William P. Bennett, C. S. C., of Holy Cross College, Brookland, at a special mass in the academy chapel at 9 o'clock. The graduates and students will receive holy communion at this service. The art exhibition of the work of the students will open Saturday at the studio of the academy and will continue throughout Tuesday.

The class of 1919 comprises Marie Helen Murdock, Dorothy Louise Harvey, Joanna Veronica O'Donnell, Lohetta Mary Gohsen and Josephine Katherine Neuland.

**FISHER MAY BE AMBASSADOR.**  
LONDON, June 7.—Dr. Herbert Fisher, president of the board of education, now in Paris, probably will be the next Ambassador at Washington, says a copyright dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**Necessity Is the Mother of Progress.**

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## HERE IS THE FOURTH QUESTION IN BIBLE SERIES

Here is the new list of questions in Bible contest:

76—What historic river is mentioned in connection with the garden of Eden?

77—What work was assigned to Adam when he was placed in the garden of Eden?

78—For what special purpose was Eve created?

79—In the second chapter of Genesis what verse is there from which we may infer that Adam had a large vocabulary of words?

80—What superstition did Eve permit herself to indulge in?

81—What was Adam's first experience after he disobeyed God?

82—When Adam blamed Eve, did he indirectly blame some one else? If so, whom?

83—What three misfortunes befell Cain for slaying his brother?

84—What special blessing did Noah give to his sons Shem and Japheth for abiding him at the time of his weakness and subsequent disgrace?

85—What did God instruct Noah to take into the ark besides men, women, birds and beasts?

86—Upon what well-known mountain did the ark land when the waters of the flood subsided?

87—What entertainment did Abraham and Sarah provide for their friends as a celebration of the weaning of Isaac, the son of their old age?

88—What calamity befell Ishmael, Isaac's half brother, for behaving badly at the above celebration?

89—After the flood, what did God say would continue as long as the earth would last?

90—When Sarah stated that she was Abraham's sister, as Abraham requested her to do, did she tell a falsehood?

91—What city, used as a by-word today was the center or capital of Nimrod's kingdom?

92—What promise did God give to Abraham for courtesies and hospitalities extended to messengers of heaven as they passed by his tent in the heat of the day?

93—Where did Abram evidently spend his time during the warm part of the day?

94—Name some of the things that Abram did for the three men he entertained.

95—Abram told his servant, as he started out upon his important errand, that some one would go before him to show him the way; to teach him what to say; and to tell him what to do; who was that person?

96—When Abraham's servant arrived at his destination, though tired and hungry, what did he refuse to do until he had made known his errand?

97—For what reason did Abimelech, king of the Philistines, request Isaac to remove his place of residence from their midst?

98—What reason did Abimelech later give for inviting Isaac to come back and live with them?

99—What statement did Cain make that was indirectly a plea for God's mercy?

100—What proof is there in Genesis that angels may sometimes be near us, and we not recognize them? Personal Questions.

(To be answered or not, according to individual judgment.)

Has the Bible Question Contest that has just been conducted been of any value to you? If so, in what way? What edition of the Bible did you use?

## Grown-Ups Take Interest In Bible Contest For Children of Capital

Great interest has been shown in the Bible question contest now being carried on by the Federation of Women's Clubs in Washington, and the committee says that not only are many answers coming in to headquarters from young people, but the grown-ups seem to get as much interest as their children. It has been reported that great many adults are sending in their answers, but it must be known that the contest is for young people under eighteen years of age. So the old folks won't be eligible for the prizes.

When you think you have correctly answered all the questions, send your answers to the Child Welfare Department, Federation of Women's Clubs, in care of The Washington Times, this city. You must be careful to write on only one side of the paper and be sure your name and address accompany the answers.

The committee has made public the next set of questions, the last twenty-five, and the answers to the third set have just been sent out. They are as follows, with the numbers affixed according to the whole series:

31—The name of Jacob was changed to Israel. Israelites of today claim to be the descendants of Jacob and therefore bear the name of Israel. Gen. 32:28.

32—Jacob was evidently troubled, told that his name would no longer be Jacob, but Israel. Gen. 32:28 and Gen. 32:10.

33—In wrestling with the man (angel) the muscle of Jacob's thigh was strained so that it contracted so that he was obliged to halt on his journey the following day. For that reason his descendants would not eat "of the sinew that shrink." Gen. chap. 32, verses 25, 26 and 32.

34—Jacob had twelve sons each of whom became the head of a tribe of people: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph, Benjamin, Gen. chap. 29, verses 32 and 33; chap. 30, verses 6, 8, 11, 13, 18, 20, 24, and chap. 35:18. (See also chap. 49, verse 28.)

35—Benjamin, Jacob's youngest child, was left a motherless boy the day of his birth. His mother named him Ben-oni, but his father, for some unknown reason, called him Benjamin. Gen. chap. 29, verses 16 to 18.

36—Joseph, when a lad, had a dream that at first displeased his father, his dream being that the sun, moon, and eleven stars bowed down before him. This Jacob interpreted to mean that he, the mother, and Joseph's eleven brothers would sometime bow themselves down before Joseph, which really did happen later. Gen. 37, verses 5 to 11.

37—Rachel carried idols from her father's house and hid them in her mother's furniture, then sat upon them to keep them from being found, thus bringing much anxiety and trouble upon her husband. Gen. 31, verses 22 to 27.

38—To Abram God revealed that the families of his great-grandchildren would be in bondage in a strange land (Egypt) for 400 years. Gen. 15, verses 13 and 15.

39—The first man in history to conserve food for a nation's approaching famine was Joseph. Gen. 41, 33 to 36, and verses 47 to 49 and 55 to 57.

40—Jacob and his sons were shepherds; to be a shepherd meant social ostracism in Egypt. In other words, the occupation was an abomination to the Egyptians. Gen. 46, 34.

41—The first instance in the Bible of a body being embalmed after death is that of Jacob's body. Gen. 49, 33 and 50:3.

42—The funeral of Jacob, the first described in Bible history, was very elaborate; the body was first embalmed; it was then evidently kept for forty days to test the embalming; there was then a time of mourning by the people of Egypt that lasted seventy days; the body was then taken to Canaan, Jacob's former home; in the procession were his servants and elders from the king's household; and all the relatives of Jacob except the little ones; there were also chariots and horses; on the way the procession halted and there was a special mourning that lasted

seven days; the body was finally buried in Hebron, in the cave of Machpelah, where Abraham and his wife Sarah and his son Isaac were buried. Genesis 50: 2 to 15.

43—The second funeral is not so fully described, but we are told that Joseph's body was also embalmed; that his body was laid in a coffin; and that the body was laid to rest in the land of Egypt. (The funeral of Joseph was not really completed until his bones were finally carried to Canaan.)

44—The Christ-like counsel given by Jacob to his sons just before his death was that he should ask their brother Joseph to forgive them for the evil they had done. Genesis 50: 16 and 17.

45—The performance of circumcision established by Abraham according to God's instructions, became a religious rite among his descendants. Gen. Chap. 17.

46—Manasseh and Ephraim, sons of Joseph, were blessed by their grandfather crossing his hands as he laid them upon their heads. Gen. 48: 8 to 20.

47—The sons of Heth said to Abraham, "Then art a mighty prince among us."

48—The selling of Joseph in the first Bible account of buying and selling a human being. His brothers did the selling and the Ishmaelites did the buying. Gen. 37: 28.

49—Benjamin, a little boy, was the first person in history to be falsely accused of stealing. Gen. 44: 9 to 12.

50—The words spoken to Joseph by his father-in-law that are today used very often for the closing of religious services are: "The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another." Gen. 31: 49.

51—The longest chapter in Genesis is the twenty-fourth. It tells of the selection of Isaac's wife, or in other words of Isaac's courtship.

52—Isaac is mentioned in the first chapter thirty-two times, although there are but thirty-one verses in the chapter.

53—Joseph is the first person on record to be imprisoned and after being released from prison to be immediately given a position of power next only to the king. Gen. 39:20, and 41:41.

54—God revealed to Joseph that his relatives would some day carry his bones to Canaan. Gen. 50:24 and 25.

55—In his last words to his sons, Jacob said that the sceptre would not depart from Judah till Shilo came, thus indicating another and greater ruler. (Some interpret it till all men still refers to another ruler.) Gen. 49:10.

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